

VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—
VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.
(Consolidated March, 1898.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk, Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING,
CITY HALL AVENUE,
NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS: A. H. GRANDY, President;
M. GLENNAN, Vice-President; W. S. WILKINSON, Treasurer; JAMES E. ALLEN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS: A. H. Grandy, M. Glennan, L. D. Starke, J. T. W. Shelton, R. W. Shultice, James E. Allen, D. F. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

The VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and vicinity, Portsmouth, Berkley, Suffolk, West Norfolk, Newport News, for 10 cents per week, payable to the carrier. By mail, to any place in the United States, postage free:

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| DAILY, one year | \$5.00 |
| " six months | 3.00 |
| " three months | 1.50 |
| " one month | .50 |

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents a square, first insertion; each subsequent insertion 40 cents, or 50 cents, when inserted every other day. Contractors are not allowed to exceed their space or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying especially for the same.

Reading Notices invariably 20 cents per line first insertion. Each subsequent insertion 15 cents.

No employee of the Virginian Pilot Publishing Company is authorized to contract any obligation in the name of the company, or to make purchases in the name of the same, except upon orders signed by the PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters and all communications for the VIRGINIAN-PILOT should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TWELVE PAGES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1899.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We were 3,000,000 patriots in 1776. How many now? All of that 3,000,000 are dead; and though we have now a population of 75,000,000, have we really as many good and true men—lovers of liberty and country—as we had on the 4th of July, 1776? If we have, who are they—where are they? They are certainly not conspicuous—in high places. As Diogenes of old sought, with a lantern, for an honest man, so may we seek now, with an electric light, for a patriot,—and in vain. We are courteous enough to ascribe patriotism here and there; but it went out with blue dress-coats and brass buttons, buff waistcoats and bell-crowned hats.

But we still remember some of the old style people, who had the impudence to renounce and denounce King George III. and all his works and pretensions, and to kick the most worshipful Tories without being at all bashful about it. One of these is George Washington, of Virginia, who is worth remembering, because among minor virtues, he had great riches, and is said to have been the only millionaire of the country in his time. Think of it! the first millionaire of America! the first moneyer of the United States! And he actually took it upon himself to differ and quarrel with the King, nobility, gentry, officiality and Torydom of his day and generation, and fight for the rights and liberties of his country and the common people!

In glancing along through history, one may note that it is an idiosyncrasy of good, true and brave men to differ, quarrel, and, if need be, fight with the powers that be, and forfeit the good graces of the two.

There were the Gracchi, for instance, and the Brutuses; Miltiades and Themistocles; Moses and the prophets; Christ and the apostles; Hampden, Sidney, Cromwell; Bruce and Wallace; Emmett, O'Connell and the rest; Camille Desmoulins, Mirabeau, La Fayette; Luther and Calvin; Rienzi; Masaniello; and all the holy congregation of martyrs to science, right, truth and religion.

Primus inter pares, stands George Washington, "as good as he was great;" "the Father of his Country;" "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen." Is the last ascription true? How can that be with this Hanna-McKinley-Alger regime at Washington? How can it be, with this Imperial, aggressive, militaristic rampant here and wherever our arms extend? How can it be, with a standing regular army, already behind the scenes, and ready to march on the stage, to deal death and ruin around the land? Not an army measured by need;—for our militia has always proved equal to every proper occasion, not an army intended for foreign enemies or subjects, but for home subjugation and oppression, as its advocates refuse to restrict it to even to "forcible annexation" and "criminal aggression." No! these are mere covers to the real aim,—as our forefathers saw in the British despotism established in Canada, "AT ONCE AN EXAMPLE AND FIT INSTRUMENT FOR INTRODUCING THE SAME ABSOLUTE RULE INTO THESE COLONIES."

How dare the false men at our national capital celebrate Washington's anniversary—his birth-day? They

should rather celebrate the anniversary of his death; transfer the seat of government to Hannasville, Ohio; exchange the Eagle for the Bo-Constrictor as our national emblem; substitute the black flag of piracy for the stars and stripes of freedom and independence; and change our name to "The Combined Trusts of Fraud, Force and Money." Unum pluribus! Yet the 22d day of February is a national holiday. If the day be observed at Manila, or anywhere in the Philippines, the outraged earth will yawn in horror; the heavens will be overcast with black; and seismic convulsions will spread terror and death throughout the archipelago!

Is there a better or wiser counselor or exemplar for government or governed than George Washington? If so, is it Hanna, or Alger, or the Dodge Commission, or Eagan, or any of the latter-day patriots who carry their brains, their heart, their soul, their wisdom, their religion, their patriotism and their god in their pockets, and seek to feed us on a mixed diet of effete European systems and embalmed American mule-meat?

George Washington's face is not turned to the wall in the houses of the people, nor is he dead in the hearts of the people. He still lives? Shall this great Republic, of which he is the Father,—his sole offspring,—perish, because petty pigmies think it not great enough nor good enough for them without imperial additions that will blight and wither it? It was greater and better when it consisted of only 13 States and 3,000,000 inhabitants; with Washington President, than now, when it has 45 States, 75,000,000, of population and McKinley President. Who doubts that?

The great Virginian towers a head and shoulders above all Americans, like Saul among the prophets. He made us great, and his greatness is the chief glory of the land. Great in mind, great in deed, his moral character invested him with grandeur in the eyes of the world; and as we lapse from his precepts and examples, we and the Union shall dwindle into contempt and ignominy.

THE PHILIPPINE DECLARATION.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; that, wherever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IT, AND INSTITUTE A NEW GOVERNMENT, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, AS TO THEM SHALL SEEM most likely to effect THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, EVINCES A DESIGN TO REDUCE THEM UNDER ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM, IT IS THEIR RIGHT, IT IS THEIR DUTY TO THROW OFF SUCH GOVERNMENT, and to provide new guards for THEIR future security. SUCH has been the patient sufferance of these islands, and SUCH is now the necessity which constrains THEM. The history of the present President of the United States is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having IN DIRECT OBJECT, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ABSOLUTE TYRANNY OVER THESE ISLANDS. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature.

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

"For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these islands.

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

"For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has abdicated government here by declaring war against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have only been answered by repeated injury.

"Nor have we been wanting in attention to our American brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their President to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction

over us. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, to disavow these usurpations. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

"We, therefore, the representatives of the Philippine Islands and people, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these islands, solemnly publish and declare, THAT THESE UNITED ISLANDS ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT; and that, as free and independent islands, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge, to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

It may be objected to all this that it is a mere imitation of the American Declaration of Independence, of July 4th, 1776; and it must be confessed that it is curiously like that hallowed and famous document. "Tempora mutantur, et ras mutamus in illis."

PAPER-STOCK IN ABUNDANCE.

On the low-grounds, in the swamps, and along the water-courses of this section, as well as in the waters themselves, there is an inexhaustible annual crop of vegetation—various grasses, rushes, reeds, canes, and other plants—that, properly treated, would furnish unlimited quantities of material well adapted for the manufacture of paper for all purposes, and in all grades, from the finest to the coarsest. We do not here refer to the various trees that abound in this vicinity, so suitable for making paper-pulp; but exclusively to the vegetation that renews itself yearly, and which does not give out, or become exhausted, as the most extensive forests of paper-pulp trees must do within a comparatively few years.

That there are machines and processes in common use that will serve well in reducing, blanching and otherwise preparing the material alluded to, we do not know; but with some preliminary examination into conditions by experts, scientists and mechanics, machinery can be supplied, chemical treatment provided, and every essential to success amply secured. At what period should this vegetation be cut and gathered? When should it be crushed, or ground, or shredded? What treatment and digestion should it receive before being milled?—these and other questions are important, and should be carefully considered,—as it is very likely this marsh material, or swamp vegetation, may require different means to ripen and bleach it from those employed with rags or ordinary wood-pulp.

The material is here in abundance; it is certainly available for paper, if it be properly digested; and the enterprise will be a bonanza for somebody. The material itself now goes utterly to waste; to gather it will give easy employment to many, including children; and the demand for paper is insatiable.

In addition to the material already suggested, the leaves of all trees and vegetation are near akin to paper in their natural state. When, however, is the best time to gather them? What processes should they be subjected to? These inquiries should be instituted and prosecuted carefully, while preparing to utilize our swamp vegetation as paper-material; and if both the leaves of trees, the swamp rushes and grasses, and the water-plants, can be worked all together, or by like processes in the same mill, the greater will be the success of the projector. "There's millions in it!"

If a prospector will only inspect the luxuriant vegetation around Norfolk in spring and summer, he will be convinced by its very quantity, as well as by its kind (much of it not unlike the Egyptian papyrus), that it was intended for use; and there is no use so apparent for it as that of making paper and the like. It is somebody's opportunity.

"NOBLE DISCONTENT."

"The proper study of mankind is man," and nothing that relates to him, or concerns him, can be without importance and interest to thoughtful persons. The French proverb is that "women vary" and that "woman varies;" yet it might be said of men and man with no less truth. Some men find their content and happiness in what actually creates remorse in others. This is obvious enough, and very easily admitted, where men vary in sensibility and conscience; or even where the physical difference is great. Robust and vigorous men find their pleasures where nervous and feeble men can obtain only misery and repentance. There is even a saying that conscience itself is a mere matter of liver and digestion; that man whose liver is all right and whose digestion is regular, has no conscience, while he whose liver is disordered, and whose digestion is a failure, is tormented with remorse for imaginary sins—imputing to himself guilt where there is none.

No doubt good health and bad health make as great differences in a man's moral and mental nature, as in his physical constitution and feelings. No doubt, either, that sensibility and conscience, irrespective of bodily condi-

tions, are tender in some men and indurated in others, both by natural inheritance, or being, and by education and development. Yet there exists a further difference in men, beyond that caused by the imagination of the hypersensitive and hypochondriacal individual; some men may actually do with complete innocence and profit, what is iniquitous and unprofitable for other men to do. Among these things are many common games, sports and amusements, many social pleasures, usages and indulgences, and even some meritorious things in themselves become sining, if done by certain persons, or under certain circumstances.

The most miserable of all men is he who discovers that most of the ordinary recreations of life, open freely to the most virtuous of men and women, and for which he has an ardent fondness, are closed against him, or participated in by him, with heavy retribution sure to follow,—as one who likes turnips very much (to use a common simile), yet cannot indulge his appetite without an avenging attack of horrible cholera morbus. Why do these distressing qualms come upon him, and not upon others? His conscience is not shy in telling him that he cannot afford to do these things, while the others can. It may be a mere matter of money, as the explanation seems to suggest; but more likely he cannot afford it because he has left undone other things that he should have done; or he can employ himself and faculties in higher and better things; or, in doing these ordinary things, he is meanly shirking some nobler task or mission—as every man's mission is his best, which he fails to do at his peril.

Thus our own natures spur us to do our best, and they punish us severely, when we waste our time and capacity in lower or trifling things which others may do without impropriety. It is the "noble discontent" that elevates and advances mankind and helps redeem the world. "Whom God loveth, He chasteneth." Whom he would engage in greater things, he fills with this discontent, at feeding swine and partaking of their husks. It may be painful, but it is ennobling and refining.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY AFFECTS ALL THINGS.

It is a very shallow and narrow mind that approves the land-grabbers' act because it may cause a prompter and fuller payment of land-taxes. When taxes are doubled in burden, and there is but half the money there formerly was to pay with, the State should be very lenient and generous to the people. Certainly, it is not a time to increase hardships, even in penalties for neglect of duty caused by a contraction of currency over which neither States nor people had any control, as the contraction was done secretly, without not only the knowledge and consent of States and people, but of the President of the United States, if not of Congress itself.

The increase of the burden of taxation, Federal, State, City, county and district, has been enormous, through the contraction of the currency; and it has not sufficiently been brought to the attention of government and people; for the burden of taxes has been practically doubled in this way, notwithstanding reduced assessments of values. The one dollar poll-tax is now equivalent to two dollars, because whether one reckon it in land, or labor, or in the average price of productions, it takes twice as much of either to cover it as formerly; and the money itself is at least twice as hard to get, because there is only half as much as formerly in proportion to demand. And so of all taxes and public exactions.

Our statesmen should consider, too, that while burdens are thus doubled on the people, there is really no increase in revenues,—rather a falling off, if any change at all. Nor is the government much relieved, if any at all, in the fall of prices, as its expenditures are chiefly in fixed salaries, charges, &c., that are not affected by supply and demand. If 50,000,000 pounds of cotton at 12 cents a pound paid on annual Federal revenue (excluding war-expenditures) of 600,000,000, it will now take 100,000,000 pounds of 6 cent cotton to pay the same revenue; and if wheat paid the same revenue with 5,000,000,000 bushels at \$1.20 per bushel, of course it takes twice as much, or 10,000,000,000 bushels, to pay the same sum at 60 cents a bushel. Take the average price of agricultural products, and it will be seen, that, though some are higher and some lower (under the effect of special causes), the general fall in values, or prices, is 50 per cent. And so in all values,—including land.

It is a curious fact, that, on the whole, notwithstanding so much anti-silver legislation the world over, the price of silver is hardly less in comparison than that of any staple commodity. Take the average fall in cotton, corn, wheat, iron, lead, copper, hay, lumber, and all products, and making due allowance for special causes, and it will be found that the fall in silver is about the same of other things, and due to the same cause—the scarcity of money.

Saul, son of Kish, went out to seek his father's asses, and found a Kingdom, McKinley, the son of Hanna, went East to found a Kingdom, and lost himself.

A tumult in the streets! Is it the dog-eaters? No! It is the trusts, chasing the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker. Fugitive boot-blacks are dodging in the alleys. The net-men of the trusts have already taken up the

peanut, lemonade and apple-stands; and a bill is pending before Congress to make it a felony to shave or be shaved except by trust razors, lather and barbers.

A perplexity of mind is as ice binding a running spring. As the stream is loosened by a gentle and quick glance of the sun, so is the mind released from perplexity by a steady regard of an enlightened judgment.

NOTES AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

(Savannah News.) A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York to prevent double taxation. In that State at the present time real estate is taxed at its market value, and if there is a mortgage upon it the law provides that the mortgage shall be taxed also at its face value. The law is not carried out, however, except in a few instances, because it is felt by the people that to tax both the mortgage and the property mortgaged is double taxation.

The bill which has been introduced to the Legislature provides that when the mortgage property is taxed there shall be no tax on the mortgage unless it is agreed between the mortgagor and mortgagee that the owner of the mortgage shall pay the tax on his mortgage. In that case the owner of the mortgaged property is only to pay taxes on his property over and above the amount of the mortgage. That is the law in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In fact, it is the law in quite a number of the other States. And it is a very just law. There is no good reason why both the mortgage and the mortgaged property should be taxed. In the States in which both are not taxed, the rate of interest is much lower than in the States in which both are taxed. We call attention to this matter, because in this State a commission has been appointed to consider this matter of taxation no under consideration. If the commission wants to render the State a real service it will take the position that the system of double taxation, which is now in force in this State, shall be abolished.

ANTI-MONOPOLIST RECRUITS.

(Silver Watchman.) When a trust is formed it turns out of employment an army of expert traveling salesmen, and enables one agency to do the work formerly performed by a dozen or more such agencies. The ranks of the anti-monopolists will soon have an army of new recruits from this source.

TWO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

(Washington Post.) Perhaps it would be better to describe them as one leader and one back-number—we refer to William J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland—for the former is alert, instinct with life and vigor, strenuous, enthusiastic, virile, and the other reeks with the dullness and the gangrene of Murkmurphy. Cleveland left his party weaker, more incoherent and more discordant than he found it. Bryan took up the dying embers of his spirit and fanned them into a roaring flame. He gave his party inspiration, fervor, hope, inspiration. He animated and revived it. Despite the desertions and the treacheries wrought by vanity and avarice in 1896, he developed some 700,000 more votes than had ever been cast for any Democratic candidate before. Including Mr. Cleveland, and he gave to the country the spectacle of an ardent, united, and homogeneous party organization. While Mr. Cleveland, thrice the nominee of a Democratic National Convention and indebted to the party for all his emolument and prosperity—while Mr. Cleveland sat apart, a sullen conspirator against his quondam benefactors, encouraging infidelity and lauding party wickedness, Bryan flamed in the forefront of the battle, a striking and invigorating figure, the incarnation of youth and strength, and ardor. He relit the fires of Democratic zeal. He gave the party life, put blood into its veins, and set its pulses throbbing. He held thousands in the grasp of his imperious eloquence, and sent them from him tuned to loyalty and heroism. He took the dead carcass of the Democracy from the ground upon which his predecessor had contemptuously flung it, and filled it with the fire and the joy of a truth.

Say what one may as to the soundness of the doctrine Mr. Bryan preached, there can be no two opinions as to his qualities of leadership. Mr. Cleveland hid himself in the temple of his party, solemn, selfish, heavy as a pagan idol, but Mr. Bryan took the vanguard of his army and led it, a plighting and inspired force, into the rear of the fight. The one was an oracle, hid away in caves, veiled in mystery, manifesting himself in rumblings and strange noises. The other, an impetuous apostle, with bright sword and flashing armor, clef the way for those that followed him. Say, doubt there are doing and infatuated idolaters who will await another advent of the Murkmurphy dispensation, another revelation from the Murkmurphy feth. But the Democracy on the fighting line have done with ecstasy and superstition. He who leads them next year must be a thing of flesh and blood—a warrior himself.

Joseph Brown.

SUCCESSFUL SELLING.

Yesterday's special sale of Dimities was a perfect success, and for real good bargains generally it does seem like we had them judging from the way they were appreciated.

But to-day we have also a few special items of interest, and it would pay you to investigate these while we have the usual line of goods that a first-class store carry.

For to-morrow, and that day only, we will have a special reduction on White Bed Spreads. These goods can be seen with regular price and the reduced price on same card in our west window at

Joseph Brown's, 220 Main St.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT?

RENOVATING HAIR MATTRESSES. We have all kinds in stock, and made of best materials. WILLARD E. BROWN, 183 Main street.

Adenoid Growths in the Throat

Are the Most Common Cause of "Running Ears" in Children.



"Our little boy suffered for a long time with a running ear, kernalis in the throat, high fever at night, could not sleep, and was much reduced in flesh. A short course of treatment under Dr. Frey made a wonderful change in his condition, so that now he sleeps well, eats heartily, has no fevers, and his ears entirely well."

"MRS. M. D. CANNON, 'MAURICE CANNON, 729 Church street."

Weak Eyes Are Often Due to Catarrh.

"Dr. Frey's treatment entirely cured me of a troublesome, persistent cough and greatly strengthened my nervous system. My eyes which were quite weak, have improved very much also."

"KERFOOT MARCHANT, 'Matthews, Va."

L. B. Frey, M.D.

HAS OFFICES NO. 1 AND 2, No. 214 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL PLACE, NORFOLK, VA.

HOURS: 9 to 12:30 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

SUNDAYS: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SPECIALTIES: CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH.

Consultation Always Free! Medicines Free to Patients! Terms Very Moderate.

The Lowenberg Specialty Store

—A SHOWING OF—

NEW SPRING SUITS

—AT—

\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00
\$20.00 and \$25.00

BENJ. LOWENBERG,
NORFOLK'S COSTUMER,

34 Granby St., Columbus Building.

L. H. WHITEHURST,

No. 336 MAIN STREET,

—DEALER IN—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Offers to the trade the following line of New Goods:

IN SILKS.

A beautiful line of PLAIDS and STRIPES FOR WAISTS.

TAFFETAS.

Black and all shades, Black Moreen for skirts, Beau de Soie, Duchess Gross Grain and Brocades. These goods are all of the very finest texture and latest designs.

DRESS GOODS

I have in stock a splendid line of Viceroy Shark-Skins, all shades, entirely new. Granite Cloths, Camel's Hair Cheviots, Venetian Cloths, Serges, Whipcords, Diagonals, London Cordis, Bengals, Sain Berbers, Coverts, Henriettas, all shades.

MOHAIRS.

These goods were purchased with the view of meeting the wants of the trade. They will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. A complete assortment of low priced goods, also a line of

PERCALES AND GINGHAMS.

LATEST PATTERNS.

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

L. H. WHITEHURST.

NEW PHONE 857.

Frey & Armstrong

Dry Flat Wood a specialty. \$3.00 a cord; \$1.50 half-cord, and the a quarter-cord. Hard and Pine Wood, \$5.00 a cord. Measure guaranteed. Yard and Office No. 1 Walke Street, New Phone 667.

Ja24-6m